

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
NORTHERN DIVISION

RICKY WADE DAVIS (AIS #173073)

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Plaintiff,

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V.

2:06-CV-10-MEF

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SGT. BRYANT, et al.,

\*

Defendants.

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**SPECIAL REPORT OF DEFENDANTS**  
**PRISON HEALTH SERVICES, INC. AND PEARL MCKINNON, L.P.N.**

COME NOW Defendants Prison Health Services, Inc., (hereinafter referred to as “PHS”) and Pearl McKinnon, L.P.N. (incorrectly named in the Plaintiff’s Complaint as “Nurse McKinley”) in response to this Honorable Court’s Order of January 24, 2006, and present the following Special Report with regard to this matter:

**I. INTRODUCTION**

The Plaintiff, Ricky Davis (AIS #173073) is an inmate confined at Easterling Correctional Facility located in Clio, Alabama. On January 4, 2006, Davis filed a Complaint against PHS, the company that currently contracts with the Alabama Department of Corrections to provide healthcare to inmates at Easterling, and Pearl McKinnon, L.P.N., a Licensed Practical Nurse at Easterling, alleging that these Defendants have violated his constitutional rights by allegedly failing to provide him with appropriate treatment following an altercation with Alabama Department of Corrections Officers. (See Complaint).

As directed, the Defendants have undertaken a review of Plaintiff Davis's claims to determine the facts and circumstances relevant thereto. At this time, the Defendants are submitting this Special Report, which is supported by a Certified Copy of Plaintiff Davis's medical records (attached hereto as Exhibit "A") and the Affidavit of Pearl McKinnon, L.P.N. (attached hereto as Exhibit "B"). These evidentiary materials demonstrate that Plaintiff Davis has been provided appropriate medical treatment at all times, and that the allegations in his Complaint are without merit.

## **II. NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF FACTS**

At all pertinent times, Ricky Davis (AIS# 173073) has been incarcerated as an inmate at Easterling Correctional Facility. (See Exhibits "A" & "B"). Davis has been seen and evaluated by Easterling's medical or nursing staff, and has been referred to an appropriate care provider and given appropriate care, each time he has registered any health complaints at Easterling. (Id.)

Mr. Davis has made a complaint in this case that the Defendants failed to provide him with medical evaluation and/or treatment on December 30, 2005 following an alleged altercation with Alabama Department of Corrections Officers. (See Complaint). Mr. Davis's allegations are simply untrue, as the Defendants have acted appropriately at all times in caring for this inmate. (Id.)

On December 30, 2005, Nurse McKinnon was serving as segregation pill call nurse. (See Exhibit "B"). As segregation pill call nurse, she was responsible for administering medication to inmates located in segregation dorm #5. (Id.) On this date, Nurse McKinnon was escorted to the dormitory at approximately 2:30 a.m. in order to administer medication to inmates. (Id.) While she was in dormitory #5, inmate Davis

began repeatedly kicking his cell door. (Id.) Due to the disturbance, she was escorted back to the Infirmary. (Id.) Approximately 30 minutes later, she was escorted again to segregation dorm #5 to complete administering medication. (Id.) While she was making her rounds, Mr. Davis stated to her that he wanted medical evaluation subsequent to being in an altercation with Alabama Department of Corrections Officers. (Id.) While speaking with Mr. Davis, Nurse McKinnon noticed some redness on the right side of his face. (Id.) He was not in acute distress. (Id.) Nurse McKinnon subsequently spoke with Officer Williams and relayed Mr. Davis's request for evaluation to him. (Id.) She returned again to the Infirmary. (Id.)

At approximately 4:15 a.m., Nurse McKinnon called Officer Jones in order to inquire about Mr. Davis's request for evaluation. (Id.) Sgt. Bryant returned her call and told her that evaluation was unnecessary. (Id.)

It is clear from the evidence and testimony now before the Court that Mr. Davis's medical conditions and complaints have been evaluated in a timely fashion at Easterling Correctional Facility and his diagnosed conditions have been treated in a timely and appropriate fashion. (Id.) At all times, he has received appropriate medical treatment for his health conditions at Easterling. (Id.) At no time has he been denied any needed medical treatment. (Id.)

The appropriate standard of care has been adhered to at all times in providing medical care, evaluation, and treatment to this inmate. (Id.) At no time have the Defendants, or any of the medical or nursing staff at Easterling Correctional Facility, denied Mr. Davis any needed medical treatment, nor have they ever acted with deliberate indifference to any serious medical need of Mr. Davis. (Id.) At all times, Mr. Davis's

known medical complaints and conditions have been addressed as promptly as possible under the circumstances. (Id.)

### **III. DEFENSES**

The Defendants assert the following defenses to the Plaintiff's claims:

1. The Defendants deny each and every material allegation contained in the Plaintiff's Complaint and demand strict proof thereof.
2. The Defendants plead not guilty to the charges in the Plaintiff's Complaint.
3. The Plaintiff's Complaint fails to state a claim against the Defendants for which relief can be granted.
4. The Defendants affirmatively deny any and all alleged claims by the Plaintiff.
5. The Plaintiff is not entitled to any relief requested in the Complaint.
6. The Defendants plead the defense of qualified immunity and aver that the actions taken by the Defendants were reasonable and in good faith with reference to clearly established law at the time of the incidents complained of by the Plaintiff.
7. The Defendants are entitled to qualified immunity and it is clear from the face of the Complaint that the Plaintiff has not alleged specific facts indicating that the Defendants have violated any clearly established constitutional right.
8. The Defendants cannot be held liable on the basis of respondent superior, agency, or vicarious liability theories.
9. The Plaintiff is not entitled to any relief under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

10. The allegations contained in the Plaintiff's Complaint against the Defendants sued in their individual capacities, fail to comply with the heightened specificity requirement of Rule 8 in § 1983 cases against persons sued in their individual capacities. See Oladeinde v. City of Birmingham, 963 F.2d 1481, 1485 (11th Cir. 1992); Arnold v. Board of Educ. Of Escambia County, 880 F.2d 305, 309 (11th Cir. 1989).

11. The Defendants plead all applicable immunities, including, but not limited to qualified, absolute, discretionary function immunity, and state agent immunity.

12. The Defendants aver that they were at all times acting under color of state law and, therefore, they are entitled to substantive immunity under the law of the State of Alabama.

13. The Defendants plead the general issue.

14. This Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction due to the fact that even if the Plaintiff's allegations should be proven, the allegations against the Defendants would amount to mere negligence which is not recognized as a deprivation of the Plaintiff's constitutional rights. See Rogers v. Evans, 792 F.2d 1052 (11th Cir. 1986).

15. The Plaintiff's claims against the Defendants in their official capacities are barred by the Eleventh Amendment to the United States Constitution.

16. Alabama law provides tort and other remedies for the allegations made by the Plaintiff herein and such remedies are constitutionally adequate.

17. The Defendants plead the defense that at all times in treating Plaintiff they exercised the same degree of care, skill, and diligence as other physicians and nursing staff would have exercised under similar circumstances and that at no time did they act toward the Plaintiff with deliberate indifference to a serious medical need.

18. The Defendants plead the affirmative defense that the Plaintiff's Complaint fails to contain a detailed specification and factual description of the acts and omissions alleged to render him liable to the Plaintiff as required by § 6-5-551 of the Ala. Code (1993).

19. The Defendants plead the affirmative defenses of contributory negligence and assumption of the risk.

20. The Defendants plead the affirmative defense that Plaintiff's damages, if any, were the result of an independent, efficient, and/or intervening cause.

21. The Defendants plead the affirmative defense that they are not responsible for the policies and procedures of the Alabama Department of Corrections.

22. The Defendants plead the affirmative defense that the Plaintiff has failed to mitigate his own damages.

23. The Defendants plead the affirmative defense that they are not guilty of any conduct which would justify the imposition of punitive damages against them and that any such award would violate the United States Constitution.

24. The Defendants adopt and assert all defenses set forth in the Alabama Medical Liability Act § 6-5-481, et seq., and § 6-5-542, et seq.

25. The Plaintiff has failed to exhaust his administrative remedies as mandated by the Prison Litigation Reform Act amendment to 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a). The Plaintiff has failed to pursue the administrative remedies available to him. See Cruz v. Jordan, 80 F. Supp. 2d 109 (S.D. N.Y. 1999) (claims concerning Defendants' deliberate indifference to a medical need is an action "with respect to prison conditions" and is thus governed by exhaustion requirement).

26. The Prison Litigation Reform Act amendment to 42 U.S.C. § 1997(e)(c) mandates the dismissal of Plaintiff's claims herein as this action is frivolous, malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, or seeks money damages from the Defendants who are entitled to immunity.

27. The Plaintiff's claims are barred by the Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995, 42 U.S.C. §1997(e).

28. The Plaintiff has failed to comply with 28 U.S.C. § 1915 with respect to the requirements and limitations inmates must follow in filing in forma pauperis actions in federal court.

29. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915 A, this Court is requested to screen and dismiss this case, as soon as possible, either before or after docketing, as this case is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks money damages from the Defendants who are state officers entitled to immunity as provided for in 42 U.S.C. § 1997 (e)(c).

30. The Defendants assert that the Plaintiff's Complaint is frivolous and filed in bad faith solely for the purpose of harassment and intimidation and requests this Court pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988 to award these Defendants reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in the defense of this case.

31. The Plaintiff's claims are moot because the events which underlie the controversy have been resolved. See Marie v. Nickels, 70 F., Supp. 2d 1252 (D. Kan. 1999).

#### **IV. ARGUMENT**

A court may dismiss a complaint for failure to state a claim if it is clear that no

relief could be granted under any set of facts that could be proven consistent with the allegations in the complaint. Romero v. City of Clanton, 220 F. Supp. 2d 1313, 1315 (M.D. Ala., 2002), (citing, Hishon v. King & Spalding, 467 U.S. 69, 73, (1984).

“Procedures exist, including Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 7(a), or Rule 12(e), whereby the trial court may "protect the substance of qualified immunity," Shows v. Morgan, 40 F. Supp. 2d 1345, 1358 (M.D. Ala., 1999). A careful review of Davis’s medical records reveals that Davis has been given appropriate medical treatment at all times. (See Exhibits “A” & “B”). All of the allegations contained within Davis’s Complaint are either inconsistent with his medical records, or are claims for which no relief may be granted. (Id.) Therefore, Davis’s claims against the Defendants are due to be dismissed.

In order to state a cognizable claim under the Eighth Amendment, Davis must allege acts or omissions sufficiently harmful to evidence deliberate indifference to serious medical needs. See Estelle v. Gamble, 429 U.S. 97, 106 (U.S. 1976); McElligott v. Foley, 182 F.3d 1248, 1254 (11th Cir. 1999); Palermo v. Corr. Med. Servs., 148 F. Supp. 2d 1340, 1342 (S.D. Fla. 2001). In order to prevail, Davis must allege and prove that he suffered from a serious medical need, that the Defendants were deliberately indifferent to his needs, and that he suffered harm due to deliberate indifference. See Marsh v. Butler County, 268 F.3d 1014, 1058 (11th Cir. 2001) and Palermo, 148 F. Supp. 2d at 1342.

“Neither inadvertent failure to provide adequate medical care nor a physician's negligence in diagnosing or treating a medical condition states a valid claim of medical mistreatment under the Eighth Amendment.” Id. (citations omitted).

Not every claim by a prisoner that medical treatment has been inadequate states an Eighth Amendment violation. Alleged negligent conduct with regard to inmates’ serious



medical conditions does not rise to the level of a constitutional violation. Alleged medical malpractice does not become a constitutional violation merely because the alleged victim is a prisoner. See Estelle, 429 U.S. at 106, McElligott, 182 F.3d at 1254, Hill, 40 F.3d 1176, 1186 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1994), Palermo, 148 F. Supp. 2d at 1342. Further, a mere difference of opinion between an inmate and the physician as to treatment and diagnosis cannot give rise to a cause of action under the Eighth Amendment. Estelle, 429 U.S. at 106-108.

The Defendants may only be liable if they had knowledge of Davis's medical condition, Hill, 40 F. 3d at 1191, and acted intentionally or recklessly to deny or delay access to his care, or to interfere with treatment once prescribed. Estelle, 429 U.S. at 104-105. Obviously, Davis cannot carry his burden. The evidence submitted with this Special Report clearly shows that the Defendants did not act intentionally or recklessly to deny or delay medical care, or to interfere with any treatment which was prescribed or directed. The evidence demonstrates, to the contrary, that Davis's claims are without merit, that his medical conditions were at all times adequately and timely addressed, and that he was not denied any necessary medical treatment. (See Exhibits "A" & "B"). Appropriate standards of care were followed at all times. The evidence, in other words, shows without dispute that all of Plaintiff Davis's medical conditions were thoroughly evaluated, treated, and monitored in a timely and appropriate manner. (Id.) These facts clearly disprove any claim that the Defendants acted intentionally or recklessly to deny treatment or care.

The Defendants are, further, entitled to qualified immunity from all claims asserted by Davis in this action. There is no argument that the Defendants were not

acting within the scope of their discretionary authority. See Eubanks v. Gerwen, 40 F. 3d 1157, 1160 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1994); see also Jordan v. Doe, 38 F. 3d 1559, 1566 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1994). Because the Defendants have demonstrated that they were acting within the scope of their discretionary authority, the burden shifts to Davis to show that the Defendants violated clearly established law based upon objective standards. Eubanks, 40 F. 3d at 1160. The Eleventh Circuit requires that before the Defendants' actions can be said to have violated clearly established constitutional rights, Davis must show that the right allegedly violated was clearly established in a fact-specific, particularized sense. Edwards v. Gilbert, 867 F.2d 1271, 1273 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989), aff'd in pertinent part, rev'd in part on other grounds, sub nom., Edwards v. Okaloosa County, 5 F. 3d 1431 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989).

The Eleventh Circuit further requires that the inquiry be fact specific, and that officials will be immune from suit if the law with respect to their actions was unclear at the time the cause of action arose, or if a reasonable person could have believed that their actions were lawful in light of clearly established law and information possessed by the individual. See Brescher v. Von Stein, 904 F.2d 572, 579 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1990) (quoting, Anderson v. Creighton, 483 U.S. 635, 640, (U. S. 1987)). The question that must be asked is whether the state of the law in 2005 gave the Defendants fair warning that his alleged treatment of Davis was unconstitutional. Hope v. Pelzer, 536 U.S. 730, 741 (U.S. 2002).

Therefore, to defeat summary judgment, Davis must be able to point to cases with "materially similar" facts, within the Eleventh Circuit, that would alert the Defendants to the fact that his practice or policy violates his constitutional rights. See Hansen v. Soldenwagner,

19 F.3d 573, 576 (11th Cir. 1994). In order for qualified immunity to be defeated, preexisting law must “dictate, that is truly compel (not just suggest or allow or raise a question about), the conclusion for every like-situated, reasonable government agent that what the defendant is doing violates federal law in the circumstances.” Lassiter v. Alabama A & M Univ., Bd. of Trustees, 28 F. 3d 1146, 1151 (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1994). The Defendants submit that there is no case law from the United States Supreme Court, the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals, or District Courts sitting within the Eleventh Circuit showing that, under the facts of this case, it was clearly established that these alleged actions violated Davis’s constitutional rights. All of Davis’s medical needs have been addressed or treated. The Defendants have provided Davis with appropriate medical care at all times. (See Exhibits “A” & “B”).

Finally, pursuant to the Court’s January 24, 2006, the Defendants request that this Special Report be treated and denominated as a Motion to Dismiss and/or a Motion for Summary Judgment. The Defendants have demonstrated both through substantial evidence and appropriate precedent that there is not any genuine issue of material facts relating to a constitutional violation, and that they are, therefore, entitled to a judgment in their favor as a matter of law. The Plaintiff’s submissions clearly fail to meet his required burden.

## **V. CONCLUSION**

The Plaintiff’s Complaint is due to be dismissed on its face, and is, further, disproven by the evidence now before the Court. All of the Plaintiff’s requests for relief are without merit. Accordingly, the Defendants request that this Honorable Court either dismiss the Plaintiff’s Complaint, with prejudice, or enter a judgment in their favor.

Respectfully submitted,

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that a copy of the above and foregoing has been served by U.S.  
Mail

this the 6th day of March, 2006, to:

Ricky Davis (AIS #173073)  
Easterling Correctional Facility  
Post Office Box 10  
Clio, Alabama 36017

Pearl

s/R. Brett Garrett GAR085  
Attorney for Defendants PHS and  
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